



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chicago, Ill. 60604

General Information: (312) 353-1880

Media Contact: Paul LaPorte

(312) 353-1138

Fax-on-Demand Document No. 9996

Internet: <http://www.bls.gov/ro5>

For Immediate Release:

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Fatal Occupational Injuries in Wisconsin, 2003

Fatal work injuries totaled 103 in 2003 for Wisconsin, above the level reached in 2002 but down from the 110 recorded in 2001, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that highway crashes accounted for 22 of the State's workplace fatalities in 2003 and represented 21 percent of the total. Other prevalent causes of work-related fatal injuries were being struck by an object (17), as from falling or flying debris, and falls to a lower level (16), as from a ladder or roof. Taken together, these three events accounted for over one-half of all fatal occupational injuries in Wisconsin. (See table 1.)

Other work-related fatalities in Wisconsin were caused by homicides (8), nonhighway transportation incidents (7), being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (6), and electrocution (5). These four events were responsible for 25 percent of workplace fatalities.

Nationally, highway crashes was the primary cause of on-the-job fatalities, accounting for almost one-quarter of all fatal work injuries. Work-related deaths from falls to a lower level made up 11 percent, as did homicides. Being struck by an object accounted for 10 percent of workplace fatalities in the United States in 2003.

Compared with 2002, there were 10 more deaths in Wisconsin from workers being struck by an object and 9 more deaths from falling to a lower level than in the previous year. The number of fatal highway injuries edged down to its lowest level since 1997 and homicides showed little change over the year, remaining close to the 2002 level. Overall, the number of fatal injuries in the workplace increased by 12 in 2003, from a seven-year low of 91 in 2002. (See table A for historical data for selected events.)

Note on industry and occupation classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences, between the current and previous systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results for previous years.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Wisconsin by selected event group, 1997-2003

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Stuck by object		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997	114	25	22	6	5	14	12	6	5
1998	97	29	30	6	6	6	6	8	8
1999	105	34	32	13	12	8	8	7	7
2000	107	27	25	8	8	7	7	5	5
2001	110	35	32	9	8	12	11	4	4
2002	91	24	26	7	8	7	8	9	10
2003	103	22	21	17	17	16	16	8	8

Nationwide, a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries were reported in 2003, a small increase from the revised total of 5,534 fatalities reported for 2002. The number of job-related deaths from highway crashes decreased by 2 percent from 1,373 in 2002 to 1,350 in 2003, and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Workplace homicides were up 4 percent from 609 in 2002 to 631 in 2003. Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level decreased 6 percent from 638 in 2002 to 601 in 2003. (See table B.)

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event group, 1997-2003

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Stuck by object		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997	6,238	1,393	22	579	9	653	10	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	520	9	625	10	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	585	10	634	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	571	10	659	11	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	553	9	700	12	643	11
2002 ²	5,534	1,373	25	505	9	638	12	609	11
2003	5,559	1,350	24	530	10	601	11	631	11

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

² The BLS news release issued September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2002. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Wisconsin in 2003:

- Men accounted for 95 percent (98) of the work-related fatalities in the State. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, accounted for about one-third of these deaths. (See table 2.)
- In Wisconsin, 90 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were non-Hispanic whites (93), while non-Hispanic blacks (4) and Hispanics (3) made up 4 and 3 percent, respectively.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 64 percent of the State's work-related fatalities in 2003. Twenty-six percent of fatalities involved workers age 55 years or older.
- Sixty-five percent of workers killed on-the-job in Wisconsin worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed.
- Three industry sectors accounted for just over three-fifths of all workplace fatalities in Wisconsin. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS 11) had 30 fatalities, transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) had 17 and construction (NAICS 23) had 16. In the first industry sector, contact with objects and equipment was the primary cause of on-the-job fatalities, in the second, it was transportation incidents, and in construction, falls was the leading cause. (See table 3.)
- Management occupations (SOC 11) had the highest number of fatalities in Wisconsin at 26 followed by transportation and material moving occupations (SOC 53) with 20. In particular, managers of farms and ranches (SOC 11-9012) suffered 21 work-related deaths, two-fifths of which were due to contact with objects and equipment. Drivers of heavy trucks and tractor-trailers (SOC 53-3032) had 14 job-related deaths, almost three-fifths of which were from transportation incidents. (See table 4.)

Additional data available

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available from the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/iif. Data tables for 2003 are available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and selected metropolitan areas. Tables for states within the Midwest region may be obtained from the Bureau's automated Fax-on-Demand service using the document numbers listed below.

BLS Fax-on-Demand - Chicago (312) 353-1880, menu option 1	Number of pages	Document no.
Fatal occupational injuries in 2003 by event or exposure, selected worker characteristics (sex, age, race), occupational group, and industry division for the State of:		
- Illinois	21	9654
- Indiana	17	9655
- Iowa	16	9656
- Kansas	16	9657
- Michigan	20	9658
- Minnesota	13	9659
- Missouri	19	9630
- Nebraska	12	9631
- North Dakota	10	9632
- Ohio	23	9633
- South Dakota	9	9634
- Wisconsin	17	9635

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides a complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2003 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's

shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources—including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports—as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or is outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 21 percent of the nation's fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees).

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development for its efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ division, Wisconsin, 2003

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service producing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service producing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	103	54	30	16	8	41	23	--	--	5	--	3	4
Contact with objects and equipment	26	21	15	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	17	14	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	10	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	6	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	20	13	4	6	3	6	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	16	11	--	6	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8	6	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	33	9	6	3	--	21	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	22	--	--	--	--	20	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	12	--	--	--	--	11	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	7	--	--	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	7	--	--	--	--	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	7	--	--	--	--	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	7	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	6	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overtaken.....	5	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	14	4	3	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	8	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	7	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Wisconsin, 2003

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total	103	33	14	26	20	8	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	67	26	9	12	13	7	--
Self-employed ⁵	36	7	5	14	7	--	--
Sex							
Men.....	98	32	13	25	19	7	--
Women.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	17	8	3	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	25	8	4	7	3	3	--
45 to 54 years.....	24	8	3	5	5	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	12	6	--	--	3	--	--
65 years and over.....	15	--	3	5	6	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	93	30	12	24	17	8	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanics may be of any race. The individual race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE 3 Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Wisconsin, 2003

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		103	33	14	26	20	8	--
Private Industry		95	30	12	24	19	8	--
Goods Producing.....		54	9	4	21	13	6	--
Natural Resources and Mining.....		30	6	3	15	4	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....	11	30	6	3	15	4	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	22	6	3	7	4	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	20	4	3	7	4	--	--
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production.....	11212	18	3	--	7	4	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction.....		16	3	--	4	6	3	--
Construction.....	23	16	3	--	4	6	3	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water and Sewer Line and related structures construction.....	23711	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors.....	23812	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors.....	238122	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....		8	--	--	--	3	--	--
Manufacturing.....	31-33	8	--	--	--	3	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	311	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service producing.....		41	21	8	3	6	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.....		23	14	4	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade.....	42	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	48-49	17	12	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	12	8	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	48422	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	485	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	4859	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	48599	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special Needs Transportation.....	485991	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes and end of table.

TABLE 3 Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Wisconsin, 2003 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Professional and Business Services.....		5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	56	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality.....		3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	81	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁵		8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Goods Producing.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service producing.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Wisconsin, 2003

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	103	33	14	26	20	8	--
Management occupations	26	6	5	9	5	--	--
Other management occupations.....	22	4	4	9	4	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	21	4	3	9	4	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	21	4	3	9	4	--	--
Protective service occupations	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	11	--	--	8	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Fallers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	18	5	--	4	6	3	--
Construction trades workers.....	15	5	--	4	5	--	--
Construction laborers.....	9	3	--	3	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	9	3	--	3	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8	--	--	--	--	3	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	12	3	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	18	12	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	15	9	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	14	8	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.